REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,308—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

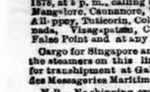
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson on SATURDAY, the 7th Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rotnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Calling-patam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 7th September 1878, at 2 p.m.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 120	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	320	180	60	
Port Said	320	240	60	
Messina	540	240	140	Including Wine
Naples	540	240	140	
Leghorn	540	240	140	
Genoa	540	240	140	
Marseilles	550	250	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on Board.

Both Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1878.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW will be OPENED on the 25th September 1878. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

G. NORMAN,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Horse Show.

Poona, Collector's Office, 21st August 1878.

JUST RECEIVED, PRICE RS. 15.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 50 or more copies of a letter MS or other document may be printed upon thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press in a few minutes.

Size for copying LETTER and NOTE size now on hand. Full instructions accompany each Portfolio.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMRUT MAHAL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

ON THURSDAY, 17th October next, will be SOLD at Hunsur,

150 (more or less) bulls and Bullocks,
150 (more or less) Cows Heifers and Calves.

The Bullocks will be wholly or partially broken to yoke.

N. B.—No commission to purchase at the sale can be undertaken by the undersigned or by any employé of the Department.

There is a first class Travellers' Bungalow at Hunsur.

By Order of the Commissary General,
C. McINROY, Major,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge Amrut Mahal.

Hunsur, August 1878.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW,
No. 16, situated in the Northern Lines Poona.

MESSRS MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA have been instructed by the owner to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private sale)" on the Premises," at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th September next, the above property.

The house is Upper-storied, built (of the very best material procurable,) on Moorum soil, roofed with Corrugated Iron. There is a commodious Cook-house, Out-houses, Stables, and a large room that can be used as an Office. Kurruckwaala water is laid on throughout the house and premises.

The house is situated in a large compound measuring about 4½ acres with a prettily laid out Garden, containing 2 fountains.

The property can be inspected every evening after 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

For terms and conditions of sale see Poona papers, and f r further particulars apply to

MORGAN AND BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

	Rs. as.
Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo, per Ream	3 8
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	7 0
Cream Laid large 8vo Note Paper, better quality than above, per Ream	5 0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	8 0
Cream Laid large 8vo. super thick, per Ream	6 0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	10 0
Cream Laid large 8vo. Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality, per Ream	10 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	2 8
Do. per 1,000	20 0
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* per 100	1 8
Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream*, per 100	2 8
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 by 4½, per 100.	3 0
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 6 by 3½—	
Per 1,000	4 0
Per 5,000	17 8
Per 10,000	30 0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*s*) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th do.
(*s*) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. Monday.
(*s*) MALWA	2393	450	F. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2769	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(*s*) DECCAN	3429	550	H. Wyatt	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2759	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	460	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	2520	500	G. S. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at No. 16, Grant Road, nearly opposite the Theatre Royal.

A Landau-complete painted dark green with morocco lining.
A Brougham by Silk and Son pointed red with white silk lining.
A Brougham painted dark green.
A sail Phaeton painted dark green with morocco lining.
A Victoria Phaeton painted dark green.
An English built shigram painted dark green with morocco lining.
A quantity of blackwood and teakwood carved and French polished furniture comprising clothes presses, dumb waiters, round and dressing tables, camp cots, Brussels carpet and sundries.

Now on view.

SALES OF IRON TANKS AND IRON SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal to close account—

18 Iron water tanks A.
300 bundles iron sheets 1-8th of an inch thick.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the rooms:—

10 Bales grey shirtings.
10 cases coloured prints.

An invoice of electroplateдware and fancy goods consisting of plated tea and coffee services, biscuit boxes, butter coolers, hand mirrors, salmonette, toilet bowl, hair brushes, infant brushes, powder brushes, puff boxes, babies toilet boxes, fitted Paris puff boxes, hand embroidered (Navy and Cardinal), sets of cuffs and collars, silk embroidered exhibition scarfs, &c.

On account of the concerned.

A. R.—V. B.—6408 17-10 cases soaps damaged by sea water.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass and Parcelainwares, &c., at Naigaum Road, Dadar.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CROWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Naigam Road, Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway station, the handsome household furniture, the property of C. G. Rome, Esq.

Full particulars will be given here after.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DEAL PLANKS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder.

213 Deal Planks 11 to 21 feet.
728 do do 5 to 21 „

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

1 bag English permanent hay seeds.
At 1 P. M.

On account of the concerned—
1 Grey Persian horse.
1 Do. po.
1 Grey Arab do.
1 Shigram with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Grain, Iron, Brass, and Copper ware, Sundries, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account of whom it may concern.

86 Iron bars, one box crockery ware, 3 bundles brass and copper ware, 1 bundle containing 36 white turbans, writing and cash box, picture frames, mathematical instruments, &c.

115 bags of different kinds of grain.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

On TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 1 p m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No. 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. SHRICRISNAJEE & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Dutchess, of Ne herland in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Moment alone, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zog, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Duchess of Devonshire, Kalteah, Zeller Valley, Highlands of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Oberlahnstein, Spring, Kochel Lake, Lavenia, Fisherman's Daughter, Remains of Spetz, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shepperd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Thames, plain lithographing pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450 very superior various chromos in silk and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues will be published.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

THE Iron Barque HERMIONE, 403 Tons Register, built at Liverpool by Messrs. Cato, Miller and Co., and just out of graving dock, having been almost rebuilt under the inspection of Mr. Wheeler (English Lloyd's Surveyor), and classed A 1 95 from 20th December 1877. This barque is a beautiful model, sails remarkably well, and carries a large cargo; has commodious houses on deck, raised quarter deck, with cargo space, or for 40 passengers. Her outfit is in good order. Dimensions—length 148.6 ft.; breadth 22.9 ft.; depth 15.7 ft. Lying in Bombay Harbour. For further particulars apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Bombay, 2nd September 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING,
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums for the year 1870		£439,808
after deducting ,, 1873		£295,149
Re-insurances. ,, 1877		£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Fior. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2,923.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT up to noon of the 15th proximo, for the supply of certain EUROPEAN and AMERICAN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and NEWSPAPERS for the Service of the Government of Bombay during the ensuing Calendar year 1879. The Contract will last 12 months, and will terminate on the 31st December 1879.

2. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, which will be returned to the applicants after the Contract is awarded. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the Supply of European and American Publications."

3. Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, together with lists showing the names of, and the number of copies of the Publications required.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE undersigned are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. WHITE BROTHERS' well-known make, and are prepared to supply the Cement on very favourable terms.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well-known bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen Cases at ..... Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints in 8 „ „ „ ..... „ 3-6 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bickerdike. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE.

Executors of the Will of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer, deceased.

5th September, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 21.)
PERSIAN GULF.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REPORTED SHOAL, N. E. OF BAHREIN.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 19, issued from this Department on the 18th July 1878, the following additional information has been received through the Bombay Government:—

The Master of the British Barque Oribe describes this shoal as being about a quarter of a mile in extent, and lying in a north and south direction; the southern end, about 30 yards in diameter, being the shallowest part, and appeared to be nearly awash. The water over the patch is described as being "thick and muddy, with a light curling ripple."

At the time of passing the shoal, Jebel Direng bore N. E, nearly.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department; Calcutta, 27th August 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Persian Gulf, No. 2857; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 2485; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 269.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st September 1878 at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions which were adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 3rd September 1878:—

1. That the Albert Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That Messrs. Choonilal Nanchund and Muncherjee Ruttonjee Bilimoria be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rs. 500 for each.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Ten Lacs, divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, except the uncalled capital thereof, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid sixteen hundred Shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, and such Shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, that such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge and performance of the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, contracts, covenants and obligations of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and for the appointment of Messrs. Laibhoy Dulputbhoy and Company, and their nominees and assigns from time to time, as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for a period of 25 years from the date of the registration of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the remuneration, terms, conditions, powers, and provisions contained in the Draft Agreement, which was kept for inspection at the Registered Office of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

4. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do and execute all the powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 4, 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham's Sanitary Engineering, new edn. 1878	18	12
Ure's Dictionary of Science and Art, 3 vols.	66	8
Earl of Beaconsfield from "Punch"	1	12
Oliver's Elements of Botany, new edn. 1878	3	0
Bucknell's Habitual Drunkenness	1	12
Weldon's Fancy Costumes, 3 parts	15	0
Hamilton's Nervous Diseases	8	12
Fox's Treatise on Water, Air, and Food	8	0
Weber's History of Indian Literature	11	4
Cust's Modern Language of East Indies	7	8
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne	2	4
Trunen's Regiments of the British Army	6	12
Royal Navy List, corrected to 1st July 1878	2	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Aug.	2	4
The Indian List, Civil and Military, for July 1878	6	12
Architect—volume January to June 1878	8	12
Ganot's Treatise on Physic, new edn.	9	8
The New Republic	3	12
Taylor's Story of my Life	5	12
Saunderons' Wild Beasts of India	15	12
The Book of British Ballads, by S. C. Hall	2	4
Tables of Rules and Regulations respecting Examinations for the Home Civil Service, The Army, The Civil Service of India	1	8
Stanford's Popular Map of the Turkish Empire, &c., showing the new Boundaries as settled by the Congress of Berlin	2	4
Ditto Map of Cyprus, showing the Administrative Divisions and the Identified Ancient Cities, 1878	3	12
Cyprus, our New Colony, and what we know about it	0	12
Moss's Cotton Manufacturers', Managers' and Spinners' New Pocket Guide	2	4
Hunter's Studies in Double entry Bookkeeping	1	8
Dick's Division of Strictures of the Urethra	1	12
Mellhouse's Manual of Italian Conversation for Schools and Travellers	1	8
Davidson's Manual of House Painting, Graining, Marbling, &c.	3	12
Ancient Classics—Lucretius	1	12
Romola, by George Eliot	2	4

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Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
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Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
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Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
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Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
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Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
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Complete Sets, from ..... Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
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Foils, best Steel	6 8
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Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
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Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

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Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.	

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Deck Suits ..... 10 to 15	6	Travelling Hats	4 8	English horse hair pillows	7 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12 8	Folding Camp Bedstead..	50 0
Warm Suits ..... 30 to 40	0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattrasses	23 8
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each ..4 to	2 8	Cotton do	15 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from ..... 35 to 65	0	Blankets ..... each	10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1878.

We have another week of extreme inactivity to report upon in the trade of this Port. In exports business has been brought almost to a standstill by the small amount of available produce offering in the Market, and in imports, although the slight improvement in the demand for Piece Goods mentioned last week continues, business has been checked by the downward course of Sterling Exchange which necessitates higher rates being demanded by importers.

At this season of the year, however, future prospects are of more importance than present transactions, and on these we are again able to report most favourably. The continued fine weather in Bombay and its vicinity has extended up-country, and we hear from all sides of the sunshine, which was so much needed having greatly benefitted the growing crops both of Cereals and Cotton, and that both are now in a flourishing condition. Last week some apprehension was felt respecting the grain crops in the Central Provinces, but advices from Nagpore and Jubbulpore now report most favourably of the crops in these localities. If present prospects for next season, of bountiful crops, cheap Money, and low Exchange are realized, we may look for greater activity in the trade of Bombay than we have had for many years.

In the political telegrams that have reached us during the week there has been nothing to materially affect business either here or at Home.

From the commercial telegrams that have arrived since last Mail day we gather that trade at Home generally is in a very dull state. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been depressed by the increasing Receipts at the U. S. ports, and prices have given way 1-16d. to 1-8d. per lb. all round. Manchester has naturally been affected by the same influences. In London the General Produce Markets have mostly been dull, and with the exception of a slight improvement in the demand for Linseed and a further advance in the prices of Cocoanut Oil, no changes of any importance have taken place. Money is again rather dearer, the latest quotation in the open market for 3 months' sight Bills being 4⅛ per cent. Consols have advanced to 95, whereas French Rentes have given way ½, being now quoted at Frcs. 112½.

The position of our markets at the close is as follows :—Money continues very easy; the business in exports is unimproved on a standstill; for Cotton there is little or no demand; Rapeseed is scarce and neglected; Linseed is in rather better enquiry; Wheat continues dear and scarce; in Imports there is a fair enquiry for some descriptions of Piece Goods, but in Metals and Yarn there is very little doing; Coals are steady; Freights are in no way improved; the supply of tonnage is abundant; and sailing ships are still quite neglected; for the steamers on the Liverpool berth there is little enquiry as 17s. 6d. per ton, and for the Continent there is next to nothing doing; Exchange continues very weak; Government Paper is depressed; in Shares there has again been little speculation.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London on Wednesday the increased sum of £350 000 was offered and allotted as follows :—£327,000 to Calcutta and £23,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1p. 7d., both on Calcutta and Bombay. Tenders at 1s. 7 11-16d. received 19 per cent. of the amounts applied for all in Bills. As compared with last week the allotment to Calcutta shows a decline of 5-32 per Rupee and that to Bombay almost 3-16 below last week's rate. The result of the sale is somewhat better than was generally anticipated here, as 1s. 7 5-8d. was considered the highest rate at which the allotments were likely to be made.

Money.—In the last published Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 31st instant there were no changes of sufficient importance to cause the Directors at their weekly Board meeting to make any alterations in the rates of discount, which remain unchanged. In the open market, however, Money is still obtainable on much easier terms. The Bank's rates of discount are 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans, and 6 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

Exchange.—Owing to Hindoo holidays the Banks were closed on Saturday last, and th transactions in Sterling consequently only extend over a period of four days, and during these four days the business done has been of the most limited character. Rates opened weak on Monday at a decline of 1s. 16d. on our last Monday's quotations, and with depressing accounts from China and Calcutta a further decline of 1-16d. took place on Tuesday. On Wednesday business was at a standstill pending the allotment of Council Drafts, and on Thursday, when it was known, that the sale went off at 1-16d. higher than was expected, rates opened a little firmer, but closed weak at our quotations, viz. :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Frs. 211½ and 6 months' sight Frs. 213½ per Rupee.

On Calcutta to-day's rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¾d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 2¾d. per tael.

The value of Bar Silver has further declined 1d. per oz., the present quotation for the Metal being 52d. per oz.

Government Securities.—Early in the week there was little enquiry, but during the last two days a speculative demand has sprung up, and considerable transactions are reported, rates have consequently hardened, and close at an advance of 1-8¼. in Fours and new Four-and-a-half on our last quotations. To-day's rates are :—Fours and Four-and-a-half, Rs 96¾; new Four-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs 103.

Shares.—The fluctuations during the past week have been very slight, the Market having been generally dull throughout. Bank Shares are, however, all firmly held, and for Bombays there is a good enquiry. Land Companies Colabas were the only shares in which there has been any speculation, and these at the close are Rs. 10 above our last quotations. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alexandras have advanced Rs. 30, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Hindustan Rs. 15, Mandvie Rs. 5, Nursey Rs. 10. Broach Mills have declined Rs. 2½, Dhurumsey Rs. 20, Khandesh Rs. 10, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, Morarjees Rs. 10, Oriental Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous and other Shares there are no alterations of any importance to notice.

Piece Goods have been in moderate demand during the week, but business has been checked by the continued decline in the rates of Sterling Exchange, which has also prevented the execution of indents at current prices. In Grey Goods, with the exception of 100 bales sold at auction, there has been little doing from first hands, and the offtake from the Bazaar is still on the smallest possible scale. The Market for Bleached Goods, however, shows some signs of improvement, and for Shirtings a considerable advance is offered on the low rates ruling about a month ago. Stocks of Jaconets, Tenjibs and Mulls are very light, and there is a fair enquiry, and also for Lappets and Mulls of medium quality, but fine makes are neglected. In Dyed and Printed Goods there is some demand for Madapollams. Prints are quiet, but for Persian Chintzes there is a small enquiry. Turkey Red Goods are quiet and unchanged. The demand is still quite of a local character from the up-country markets there is as yet little or no enquiry; this will, however, no doubt shortly arise if the present favourable crop prospects continue.

Twist.—There is still very little doing in either Grey or Coloured imported Yarns, and sales are being made in the Bazaar considerably below imported rates; one is reported of 40's Turkey Red, November shipment at Rs. 1.6½ per lb. In Local Made Twist only 100 bales No. 20's have changed hands during the week at As. 6¾ per lb.

Metals.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand during the week both for *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, and the price of the former has advanced 4 Annas per cwt. About 1,300 cwts. of the former have changed hands at Rs. 47½, and 1,000 cwts. of the latter at Rs. 38½ per cwt. Other metals are unchanged.

Coals.—The feeling on the spot is rather quieter owing to the arrival of three vessels during the week with cargoes for the market, but to arrive there is still a good enquiry. The only sale reported during the week, however, has been a cargo of Cardiff, September-October shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 20½ per ton.

Cotton.—The depressing influence of the Liverpool advices received during the week has quite checked the small demand which previously existed in our Market. Dealers, however, continue firm on the strength of small stocks, and prices are only about Re. 1 per candy lower. The purchases reported during the week only make up a total of about 1,500 bales, of which 950 are for the local Mills. The Receipts in Bombay from up-country since last Mail day amount to 1,471 bales against 1,906 bales last week. The totals for the past three seasons ending 31st August compare as follows :—

1878	1877	1876
963,762	1,134,690	1,083,141

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week amount to 9,048 bales, making a total of 687,656 bales since the 1st Jan. as against 788,719 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—The reports that have reached us from all sides during the week have been most favourable, and little doubt is now entertained but that the Dholleras, Oomrawuttee, and Broach crops will all be abundant, and the outturn will be considerably in excess of last season. More sun is still required in the Central Provinces and the Berars, but the crops are looking well.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		₹ Candy of 784 lbs.	₹ lb. C. & F.
Full-pressed—			
Oomrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	.... Rs. 205	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 200	= 5 1/16d.
Dholleras	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 204	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 201	= 5 1/16d.
S. Dharwar	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 213	= 5 7/16d.
Compta	Good Fair	.... „ 194	= 4 7/8

Seeds.—*Linseed*, owing to the smallness of supplies and the continued improvement in the Home Markets, is firmly held at Rs. 7 per cwt. for ready parcels.

Rapeseed is again coming forward in small quantities, but not sufficient to admit of any business of importance. For Guzerat the quotation is still Rs. 8 per cwt.

Wheat.—The demand for local consumption is somewhat smaller owing to the continuance of fine weather and improved crop prospects. Supplies are, however, so scanty that dealers still hold for prices which quite prohibit exporters from operating. We quote :—Red Soft White, Rs. 37; Mixed, Rs. 36; and Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL and STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares	Nom. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	785
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	736½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	625	£12-10	6 do.	119

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Red Cloud, 2,289 tons, Captain J. Taylor, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

The barque Landore, 713 tons, Captain C. A. Anderson, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.—Steamers Madras, Satara and Baghdad.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3 Colaba (s)..... ..... Rangoon.

PASSENGERS.

Per s. s. Busheer, from Rangoon :—Mr. and Mrs. Beddome, Rev. McCornack, Lieut Beresford, two Misses Brandon.

DAILY IMPORTS—September 5.

From Liverpool.

Vixen s—1 cask hardware, M M Mody and Co.
Byculla s—2 packages hardware, Escofally Reptoola.

From London.

Lord Eslington s—2 cases hardware, Tejbhoy Allybhoy.
Lady Duffrin—5 cases plate glass, The Agra Bank.
Nizam s—6 casks iron rivets, optools Shaik Adam and Co; 6 cases black cochineal, Koobardass Khoosaldass.
Bernina s—50 cwts pigs lead, Fazulalla Moosabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 5.

For Liverpool.

Consett s—143 bales cotton waste, Maddon Bhimsee; 15 bales cotton waste, William Baldwin, 27 bales cotton waste, Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co.
Fannie Tucker—100 bales rags, Nutthoo Soondersee.
Italia—1,500 cwts wheat, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.
Celia s—1,000 bags rice, Dawoodbhoy Hasanm.

For London.

Hutton s—480 cwts pepper, Allymahomed Hassum; 436 bags rice, Wm. A. Graham and Co; 6 bales hides, Mahamed Jumali; 7 bales skins, Jowraz Merally; 46 cwts sandalwood, Rogers and Co.
Nepeul s—79 bales skins and 3 bales hides, Ewart, Latham and Co; 16 bales hides, F Nusserwanjee; 3 cwts E teeth, Abdoolreman Woosman; 8 cwts E teeth, Runchorlall Girdhurlall; 1 cwt E teeth, Bhogilall Hurgovandass; 2 cwts E teeth, Jairam Dewjee; 3 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 2,99,000), The Agra Bank.

For Venice.

Apis—1,004 cwts cast-iron seed, Knoop and Co.

For Trieste.

Mongolia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Calcutta.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 4.

Storkley, Major, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Bird, Lieut, 4th Cavalry H C, on leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—September 5.

Selfe, Lieut, R H A, to rejoin, to Ellichpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 5.)

Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1878.

Lieut W J Orr, Staff Corps, 16th N I, is appointed to the Commissariat Department as an Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, vice L'Estrange, retired.

Lieut W G Dunsford, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Major G E Blew, Bombay Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

Sub-Conductor W. Howard, Ordnance Department, is granted a retiring pension of Rs. 30 per mensem in India.

Colonel (Lieutenant-General) C B Fuller, R yal (late Bombay) Artillery, is admitted to Colonel's allowance from the 30th June, vice Colonel Commandant (General) Andrew Rowland, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—

Lieut Colonel W Blakeney, Staff Corps, Ordinary Pension, £292, Annuity £258 12s. 1st Sept 1878.

Colonel J D Ker, Infantry, Ordinary Pension £456 5s. Annuity £311 7s. 2nd Sept 1878.

The following extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General G F Brice, Commanding Belgaum District, dated 9th August, is confirmed :—"Major Ostrehan, the Assistant Commissary General, B. D, having been transferred to Poona, Major James will, with the approval of the Commissary General, conduct the duties of the Commissariat Department, in addition to his own duties, in addition to his regimental duties, and will take over charge from Major Ostrehan under Department arrangements."

The above appointments to have effect from the 13th August.

The undermentioned Officer of the Staff Corps is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the date specified :—Lieut-Colonel (Lieutenant-General) Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.—1st Sept 1878.

The undermentioned Assistant Apothecaries are promoted to the rank of A othecary (Second Class) with effect from 13th July :—W Bridgeman, Mee W Conway, promoted Assistant Surgeon. A A De Souza, vice Shaik Cassim promoted to Honorary Surgeon.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Conductor J M Keene, Ordnance Department.

Consequent on the retirement of Colonel L'Estrange, Assistant Commissary General, first Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from 24th August 1878 :—

Lieut-Colonel A Phelps, Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Major E S Ostrehan, Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Major T Keays, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut-Colonel A M Shewell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut-Colonel J S D Bolton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain W Luckhardt, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain E S Walcott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, continuing to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Major J M Boyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Captain C F Hughes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut G B E Radcliffe, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class.

Captain J L Fagan to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, on probation, to fill present vacancy, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut H B W rden, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

The extension of leave for one month on medical certificate, to Captain O Fourdillon, Invalid Establishment, Pension Paymaster, Poona Circle, is further extended by one month, viz., from 1st to 30 h Sept.

The following transfers in the Barrack Department are ordered from 1st September, consequent on the return from furlough of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant G Tofft :—Acting Assistant Commissary J Lyons to revert to Deputy Assistant Commissary; Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary F Mulkere to Conductor; Acting Conductor G Walsh to sub-Conductor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1878.

The following appointments are made consequent on Captain W A Salmon's appointment to be Assistant Political Agent at Jaitpur :—

Captain H L Nutt to be Third Assistant Political Agent in Kattyw r.

Mr Jas V FitzGerald to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1878.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr F Davidson, Acting Second Assistant Collector for the Panch Mahals, with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Panch Mahals District.

Lieutenant-Colonel F G T Ross has been appointed Sindhi Translator to Government in Sindh from the 3rd Ju e.

Mr M D Mackenzie, Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the District of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Kurrachee.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Colonel G A Laughton in the appointment of Superintendent Poona and Nasik Survey, from the date of Colonel Taverner's retirement.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 19th ultimo, the services of Surgeon Major M M Mackenzie are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 1st proximo.

Mr A R Macdonald, Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 28th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr T Hart-Davies is appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr J Davidson, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, to act also as Assistant Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr Acworth, or until further orders.

Mr E H Percival is permitted to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 30th December. Mr Percival is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days from 20th idem.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major C Mant, R E, to be Conservator of Archæological and Architectural Remains in the Bombay Presidency, in addition to his other duties.

HIGH COURT—September 6.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Long Causes.

529-77—Sharoonjee and T—Charles Macdonald and another vs Framjee Dhunjee and others—Present and W.
384-77—In person a pauper)—Deevoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
464-77—Ramchandra Krishna—Bapoojee Narayanasett vs Damodhur Myaram.
215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee—Ardasir and H.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Long Causes.

196-78—A F Turner—Vintoor Antoni Quiny and others vs Baptista Quiny and another—Simington, H and C.
772-77—Shapurjee and T—Jeewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lullabhur and others—Fletcher and S.
344-78—Bhaishunker Nemchund Melapchund and another vs Janbebee and another.
350-78—Crasjie L and O—Oriental Bank Corporation vs Luxumbai—Present and W.
283-78—Ardaseer and H—Nowrojee Pestonjee Guzder vs Henry Thorpe and another—Moreshwur L.
307-78—In person—Esmoo Roosajee vs Hasibai—In person.

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Rs. 2 and 1.
Rs. 2 and 1.
Rs. 2 and 1.

PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
CUE VERSUS HAND.
500 UP BETWEEN Messrs. JOHN & HERBERT ROBERTS, LEVEL.

And a game of 75 Canons up, level; to conclude with a display of Fancy Hand Strokes by HERBERT ROBERTS.

Play to commence each Night at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets can be obtained, and Seats secured, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 10, Meadows Street, or by payment at the doors.

Mr. FRED. SHORTER is open to give lessons on Billiards. Terms—One Gold Mohur per hour.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for inserting a Domestic Occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SIGG—September 5th, at Nepean Sea Road, Gollieb Sigg, of remittent fever, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAIRWEATHER—August 30th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Dr. I. Fairweather, Civil Surgeon, Delhi, of a son.

DEATHS.

BIRD—September 2nd, at Vepery, Edith Ann Bird, the daughter of Mr. William C Bird, of Ootacamund, aged 22 years.
PETER—August 28th, at Majagram, Cachar, Elizabeth Dorothy, eldest and only surviving child of James and Elizabeth Peter, of Coomberwan Tea Estate.
ROSARIO—September 2nd, at Royapooram, Teresa Evelina, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Rosario of Cannanore, aged 3 years.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

The Indian troops are now returning rapidly to India from the Mediterranean. They have doubtless had a very pleasant trip to Europe, the incidents of which will give them plenty to speak about when they return to the bosom of their families, and may earn for them the character of travelled Solons when in their old age they return to their villages and gather around them all the gossips whose minds are most inclined to feed on wonders. Jack Sepoy, in that time when he becomes an Ancient of Days, may not, like Goldsmith's veteran, shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won—first, because, true to the manners of his forefathers, he will prefer telling his stories squatting to telling them sitting bolt upright in an old armchair, and, second, because a fearfully and wonderful-made policy of the British Government never gave him an opportunity of winning any fields—but he will certainly be able to tell of wonders which to his unsophisticated hearers will sound as strange as some of the deeds of Rama in search of his bride in the castles of Ravan the demon. The sepoys went forth to do great battle with the Russians; the Rajpoot gave his up-curled whiskers an extra ferocious upward curl; the Ghoorka sharpened his glittering knife and pictured it deep in some enemy's throat; and Bombayese, Bengalees, and Madrassees probably did other things equally emblematic of their awful determination to perform wonderful deeds of violence upon the *corpus viride* of the Muscovite. Yet we do not believe that a single soldier of the Indian Contingent saw a Russian during the whole time he was away from this country. Not more mysterious was the Spanish fleet, that could not be seen because 'twas not in sight, than the Russian battalions were to our Indian soldiers. But this was by no means their fault. Slender told sweet Anne Page that he would as soon quarrel with a bear as any man in England. It was meat and drink to him to learn that Anne was afraid of a bear. "I have "seen Sackerson loose twenty times, and have "taken him by the chain, but I warrant you the "women have so cried and shrieked at it—that it "passed." We are confident that if our Punjabees, our Ghoorkhas, our Bengalees, Madrassees, or Bombay Infantry and Cavalry had come in contact with the bear which they were sent forth to help to despatch, Slender's valour would have been nothing to theirs. They would have seized it by the chain had it been twenty times as ferocious as the Windsor dancing bear. By not seeing the bear they have lost a great opportunity; but it cannot be helped now; we must take things as we find them, and thank our stars that they are so.

Seeing, however, the alacrity with which the Indian troops responded to the invitation to join in fighting the arch enemy of England, we think their zeal should not be allowed to pass unacknowledged. They will of course have an official circular of thanks sent round to them by the Commander in-Chief, but the inhabitants have a duty to perform as well as the military authorities. Every city in India from which a regiment was despatched should get up a public welcome to the sepoys when they return. This prologue brings us to our business, which intimately concerns the generosity and patriotism of Bombay. When the 9th Bombay Native Infantry left Bombay, a most enthusiastic demonstration was made in their favour. Who that saw the scene can ever forget it until he himself descends beneath the dark mists of oblivion? A brilliant sun, streets crowded with human beings, a fine regiment marching along on their way to fight for England; the spectators cheering, and the sepoys cheering in return—cheering their flag, cheering their Ranee, cheering their Colonel, and in their enthusiasm varying their vocal demonstrations by rushing out and shaking violently the hand of some patriotic citizen or Volunteer! Why, it was a monument, a Pyramid of Egypt, in the annals of Bombay. Now, we should like to know why the 9th should not be welcomed as heartily on their return? Such demonstrations forge one of the strongest imaginable chains between the Imperial interests of England and England's Indian troops. Besides, they are no more than what soldiers deserve who go forth to do battle for the Queen and return unscathed simply because they never had an opportunity of giving an account of themselves in the face of the enemy. The steamer bringing home the 9th will be here in four or five days, and we would suggest that the Commander-in-Chief should issue such instructions as will help forward a public demonstration to the sepoys when they land. The men ought not be landed before four o'clock in the afternoon, and they should be drawn up at the Apollo Bunder. At five o'clock or halfpast five they should commence their march to their lines. It would not be a bad idea if the Volunteers and their band headed the troops. We are confident our citizens will do the rest. The sepoys will have no occasion to grumble at their reception, and if the cheering they receive does not make them proud that they have been prominently identified with the Imperial interests of England, why, then, we are no prophets. Sweet must have been the pleasure of Jack Sepoy when, after surmounting the pains and penalties of sea-voyaging, he at last landed at Valetta; sweet must it have been to him to be admired by the Maltese maidens and matrons as he stalked along the Strada Reale; sweet must it have been to have had the opportunity of proud monstache-curling and much flirting with those who loved him alike for his novelty as his appearance; but we think that sweeter than all will it be to him when he marches once more through the streets of Bombay, and hears shouts of welcome springing from a thousand throats on every side of him—throats English, throats Hindoo, throats Parsee, and even throats Mahomedan. Jack Sepoy is a good fellow when he is well used, and on such an occasion as the present, when he has shown such admirable willingness to fight the Russian, he ought to be used particularly well. The Ghoorkas and several Madras regiments have already arrived and been shipped off to their destinations by rail without any public demonstrations, and it may by some people be objected that it would be unfair to welcome with special enthusiasm the Bombay 9th when other regiments equally deserving, and equally animated with a desire to catch "Sackerson" by the chain, have had no public demonstration. But the answer to that is easy. The 9th is essentially a local corps. We know its officers, we know its men, we know its history; while the other regiments are comparatively strangers to us. Bombay could not be expected to "demonstrate" for every regiment that arrives here; all it can do is to give a special welcome to its own soldiers. It remains for the other cities of India to give their special corps a warm welcome, and we hope, for the sake of the promotion of thorough good feeling throughout the whole Indian army, that they will give it. We are sure that this suggestion of ours about arranging for a public welcome for the 9th will meet with a warm response from the military authorities, and we would suggest, in order that the programme may be carried out properly, that it would be well if they intimated to the public the exact day when they expect the arrival of the troops, and such other information as they think it may be desirable to publish. Of one thing we may be certain, that Sir Richard Temple will enter into the demonstration with enthusiasm. His Excellency was one of the last to see the 9th off and to wish men and officers "God speed," and he will, we may feel confident, be the first to meet them when they step once more upon the pierhead of the Apollo Bunder.

Our Volunteers have done wonders already so far as drill and shooting is concerned, but except on parade they have not been exercised in any manœuvres which might fully test their capabilities of civic usefulness. It is true that in the event of an enemy appearing in Bombay harbour they might be advantageously employed to man certain coigns of vantage, and in riots also they might prove formidable auxiliaries to the police. But in doing any of these things, there would be a certain amount of confusion as undesirable as it might prove mischievous. We believe that according to the usual official order, "all this must be altered." The Commander-in-Chief has drawn out a scheme to provide for the better utilisation of the Bombay Volunteer Force, and from what we hear of the scheme it may astonish the Volunteers but will prove of great public advantags. Generally speaking, it will promote discipline in a way which hitherto has not been attempted. Full particulars of it will be published in a few days, but in the meantime we may sketch briefly what the Commander-in-Chief desires. Night drills are to be organised, and the Volunteers are to be turned out by signal at half an hour's warning. Let us suppose the case of a formidable riot rising in the native town or elsewhere. Well, a gun will be fired, or some other pre-arranged signal will be given, without any previous warning, and the Volunteers are to respond to it at once by hurrying down to the place of rendezvous, which will be the Maidan. After they have been mustered one company will be sent in one direction, another in another, and so on, and each officer will be told how to concentrate his men on any particular spot of danger. The companies will have to hurry-skurry from one point to another according as instructions may arrive as to the locality for which their services are most required. In short, all the duties of separation and concentration are to be taught, so that we may possess in the Volunteer Corps a complete and properly trained organization for civic purposes. In certain cases, guns will be taken out, and it will be the duty of the Volunteers to transport these with all haste to any imaginary point of danger. The signal will be of a kind that should, in ordinary circumstances, attract the notice of every Volunteer, but in order that it may create no general feeling of alarm in the community—such as peaceful wives and husbands thinking that the city is on fire, that an enemy is at the gates, or that another meeting has broken out—information as to the exact nature of the signal will be published beforehand. Of course, the Volunteers will not be told beforehand when the signal will be given. It will be enough for them to know what the signal is and to answer it as soon as they can conveniently do so. Whether the signal is given at six in the evening or one o'clock in the morning will not matter: every loyal Volunteer who hears it will be expected to turn out at once on parade. Many Volunteers will enter into the Commander-in-Chief's idea with enthusiasm; it will be only among the lazy, or the inveterate grumblers, that any dissatisfaction will be manifested, or, at all events, any convenient faculty will be developed for not hearing the signal no matter how distinctly every willing Volunteer may hear it. There will be plenty of fun at these midnight summonings. Buggies hurrying down to the parade ground, pedestrians jogging along with their rifles and only half-awake, sleepy Volunteers on parade furtively rubbing their eyes in the darkness after the order for "attention" has been given—chaffing, laughing, and enthusiastic attacks on the imaginary foe—stumbling, tumbling, as companies rush forward at the "double" to some particularly dangerous spot—shouting, sweating, groaning, as the guns are tugged from one place to another with all the semblance of the vast importance of not losing a single second—jolly pulls at beer, sips at the welcome peg, puffs at the grateful cheroot, while waiting at odd corners for contingencies or orders;—of the forthcoming midnight Volunteer gatherings all these things will be characteristic. In fact, our Volunteers will be placed in a position to understand thoroughly what practical picket duty means.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

There has been a good deal said here, particularly in Liverpool, as to the strong statistical position of cotton. In previous letters I referred to this point in connection with manifest efforts to send up the price of the staple, as well as of cotton goods generally. These efforts have not resulted in much as yet. Liverpool has bought, but Manchester obstinately refuses to follow, as it doubts whether the world's markets will soon expand for its benefit, and certainly trade has not much improved yet. Moreover, dearer money has blighted the promise of all the markets, like an untimely frost. The present position is, that the prices of cotton during the four weeks which have elapsed since the speculative movement for the rise began, have risen from ½d. to 1½d. per lb, according to quality, but there the advance has closed. According to Ellison's circular the rise has been equal to ⅛ in American ordinary, 7-16 in good ordinary, ¼ to 5-16 in middling, ⅜ in good middling, and ½ in middling fair. American for future delivery has advanced from 5-12 to ½ for near and 1-16 to 3-32 for distant positions. East Indian cotton has gained ⅛ to 3-16. Egyptian, on unfavourable accounts of the new crop, are up 1⅛ in brown and 1½ in white, but are weak at the close. Brazilian has risen ⅛ in sympathy with the rise in Egyptians. At the last the market is quiet, Liverpool being disposed to wait eventualities, and Manchester being determined not to be dragged up any higher. This feeling, it is believed, will continue, and the discouraging state of business will, it is thought, force upon consumers short time until the free arrival of the new crop. Buyers of both cotton and cotton goods are the more reluctant to operate on a large scale as there is the promise of greatly increased supplies of cotton from America and India for the new season, the commencement of which is close at hand. For the immediate future the chances are against any change of importance in price; later on everything will depend upon the weather for picking in the American States.

All calculations, however, about the cotton trade, as about every other, are liable to be deranged just now by the movements in money. On Monday the Bank of England directors raised the rate of discount from 4 per cent., at which it was fixed only ten days before, to 5 per cent. The open market had anticipated them so far that the discount terms out of doors were nominally over 4 per cent., but the real truth is that the open market has been unusually bare of money and has actually nothing to lend. The Bank is the only holder of unemployed money at present, and for some reason or other the other banks which keep their reserves at it have had to draw out for urgent wants, and yet are very short. Where the money has all gone is a standing puzzle, but the most possible explanation is that there never was really much money about, and that it seemed plentiful only because there was no demand. On the instant that a real demand sprang up, the floating balances were swept off the market and the bankers left with nothing but a meagre reserve for the use of their own customers. But the real demand I have spoken of only consisted of a few subscriptions to loans of no great importance, and also of the customary "season's" requirements, as they are termed—that is, the local wants in connection with the harvest operations which put a considerable amount of currency and specie into

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 5.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Council, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot introduced the Vernacular Press Amendment Bill, the object of which is to repeal that portion of the Act which enables publishers of Vernacular newspapers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provisions by submitting their proofs to a Government official. The Bill will be taken into consideration on the 26th September, when Sir A. Arbuthnot will review the discussions which have taken place in India and England on the Act.

The Hussinabad Endowment Bill was passed, and the Hon. W. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to alluvial islands and abandoned river beds.

The Hon. J. Cockerell presented the Select Committee's report on the Court Fees and Stamps Bill, explaining at some length the alterations effected in the Bill as originally introduced.

CRICKET AT POONA.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS VS. WORLD.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The Artillery and Engineers made in their 1st innings 217, of which total Capt. Caldecott claimed 109 and Watts 52. The World had four wickets down for 41.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

It appears that the collision between the Bywell Castle and the Princess Alice took place near to Woolwich, the latter steamer sinking almost immediately. Latest particulars give a list of 600 drowned and only 85 saved. A telegram has been received from Her Majesty the Queen expressing her deep sympathy with the relatives of those who went down in the steamer, and the Lord Mayor of London has consented to receive subscriptions in their behalf.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

News has been received which states that the Russian troops on the frontier of Bokhara are returning to Tashkend.

ARMY RELIEFS.

The 101st Regiment (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), now stationed at Cyprus will relieve the 28th Regt (North Gloucestershire) at Singapore.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 4.

An insurrection has broken out in the Province of Aidin in Asia Minor, and troops have been despatched to operate against the insurgents.

It is generally reported that Midhat Pasha has been recalled by the Sultan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer India arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull; Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	53-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. ,,	83½
5½ per cent. ,,	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	52½

About £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Arabia.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

SEPTEMBER 3, 10 A. M.

The barometer has fallen over the whole of India excepting the Deccan and Southern Bellary. Barometric changes generally small in amount. Light winds prevail at the great majority of stations. Assam and Eastern Bengal received their rain during the day. Thirty-five tenths at Goalpara and two inches at Rungpore. Moderate rain fell at several stations of the N.-W. Provinces.

SEPTEMBER 4, 10 A. M.

Barometric changes are again moderate; pressure has increased in all the districts except Arracan, Orissa, and Southern Bengal. The break in the rains has now extended over the whole of India. Local rainfall exceeding one inch reported to-day from Cuddapah, Rangoon, Sibsagar, Mozufferpore, and Saugor Island.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 5.

CANNANORE, 5-45 p.m.—Weather raining; thermometer max. 83, min. 72; W.B. 79; barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 31 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind South 6; thermometer 78; barometer 29·866. Fall of rain 1 inch 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 87 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.W., light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 5 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered	88 31	96 45	94 7
Sept. 4 Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 5 Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	88 31	96 45	94 7
Fall up to 4th Sept, 1877	58 10	.....	.....
,, ,, 5th ,, ,,	.....	48 9	56 37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 5, 10-26 A.M.

Mail Steamer Deccan from Suez arrived.

H. E. THE VICEROY has nominated Sir A Arbuthnot to be Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the room of the Hon. Justice Markby.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the Hon. Colonel William Coussmaker Anderson to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE prisoner Gopinath, who attempted to murder Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge of Bareilly, was sentenced on the 3rd inst. by the Sessions Judge of Shajehanpore to transportation for life.

A NEW disease has revealed itself in Calcutta, which is described in the following letter to the *Englishman* :—"Like the dengue of late and the *kothotia* of last year, we are visited this year by a new comer with still more peculiar but harmless symptoms. It first made its appearance about a month ago on the river bank, attacking the trading people residing along the North Strand. The disease has since been spreading from one neighbourhood to another, and when one is attacked most of the other members of the family are sure to fall victims to it. I have seen several cases of this disease from Burra Bazar to Dhurmahatta along the Strand, and have lately come to know of some persons being attacked at Jorasanko. Symptoms: like its predecessors, the attack is sudden without any premonitory symptoms. A man in perfect health finds on rising from his bed his feet puffy and swollen. It dips on pressure, and the swelling gradually extends to the legs and even to the thighs. In some cases beyond this swelling there is little or no other inconvenience. The swelling generally increases in the afternoon and subsides a little in the morning. In others again, besides this swelling, the whole body becomes tender and painful with aching in the joints. The digestive system gets impaired; loss of appetite, inaptitude for food, nausea, bad taste in the mouth, and diarrhœa are generally complained of. There is general uneasiness and dulness of spirits. In one case these symptoms were aggravated by the supervention of fever and chest complications. The disease is rather lingering in its nature; people attacked about a month ago are still walking with swollen legs. No special name has yet been known, except that the natives call it *Pa Phoilla*, or swelling of the legs. As to its treatment, I can hardly recommend anything more than leaving it to nature, but at the same time I would like to know the experience of the profession on the subject."

THE *Englishman*—Defaulters at Indian race meetings will no doubt be surprised to hear that the news of their misdeeds has reached England. One of the principal sporting papers writes: "I hear that the list of defaulters on the turf in India this season is a woefully large one. Backers have been hit very hard, and one honorary secretary of a race meeting has plunged to such an extent as will probably lead to an unpleasant scandal." The names of all defaulters ought to be published, as they are in the Racing Calendar in England; and as we have no racing calendar in this country, the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, which is the recognized authority amongst sporting men in India, might be used for the purpose. In the meantime a step in the right direction has been taken by the Secretary to the Umballa meeting, who has announced that no I. O. Us. will be accepted there. As we have often said before, nothing but cash or cheques ought to be accepted at any race meeting.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH writes to the New York *Nation* a letter with reference to what he calls "the august but burlarious conclave of Berlin," which he further describes as a "European Areopagus, to which none are admitted but the representatives of brute force, and to which each despotic conquerer wields a mask on his face, a revolver in his pocket, and a lie in his right hand." He concludes by saying, "That general morality has greatly advanced in Europe since the middle of the seventeenth century cannot be doubted; but it may be doubted whether, at the time of the Treaty of Westphalia, diplomatic villany was greater or more unabashed than it is now." What will Lord Beaconsfield do to the Oxford professor in his next novel?

THE ordination of Buddhist priests is a remarkable ceremony in China. A correspondent of the *Foochow Herald* describes the ceremonies on one such occasion. The candidates for holy orders, he says, each attended by two priests, knelt before tables which stood about the temple, and on their shaven heads were placed from three to a dozen lighted pastilles of incense which were left to burn into the flesh. Meanwhile the priests recited texts, and in twenty minutes the ordination was over. Another priest, anxious to become a Buddha himself, stood before the three great images of the deity, quietly burnt a finger off, and hoped that when two or more of his fingers had been consumed by slow degrees, he would have attained his object!

THE following is a translation of a circular issued by Prof. G. de Mortillet with reference to a proposed album of the most beautiful types of women:—"Desirous of studying anthropology from an æsthetic point of view, I am collecting in an album photographs of the most beautiful types of women of all countries and of all races. This collection of beauties is the more important, scientifically, that the most beautiful persons in each race ought to be the most typical, if the law of selection is real. My studies in paleo-ethnology and prehistoric anthropology have shown me that woman has played the greatest part in the progress of civilization and in the softening of manners. Man from all time has had strength as his attribute. Woman has ruled over and refined this, nearly always brutal, strength by the irresistible influence of the heart, of grace, and of beauty. It is impossible to put in evidence all that there is of good in woman, but it can be shown to what point beauty has been raised, and thus what is and must have been from all time its power may be explained. The album I am forming, a sort of *livre d'or* of beauty, will aid in completing the demonstration based on the observation of facts. To render this album as complete and as perfect as possible, I appeal to all persons who can furnish me with documents. The collection will be composed of uncoloured photographs only, from carte-de-visite size to picture size. The medium dimensions are preferable. The indication of the name and social position of the persons is very useful, if it can be given without indiscretion! What is indispensable is, to know the place of birth, the nationality, and the race. Is the race pure, or are the father and mother of different nations and races? The names of the donors and also their addresses, when they desire it, shall be indicated. It is just that photographers should have the profit of their works. All communications should be addressed to M. G. de Mortillet, au Chateau de St. Germain en-Laye (Seine-et-Oise), or at the Exhibition of Anthropological Sciences, Paris." Though M. de Mortillet's pardonable enthusiasm has given occasion for satirical remarks in a Paris paper, there can be no manner of doubt as to the interest and instruction such a collection, scientifically arranged by so distinguished an anthropologist, will afford.

THE *Examiner*, referring to the Marquis of Lorne's appointment to the Viceroyalty of Canada, says it is stated that this experiment of a Royal or demi-Royal Governor will, if it should prove successful, be repeated in the colonies. It is, indeed, rumoured that the Duke of Connaught is to be the next Viceroy of India, and it is further added that, if Lord Beaconsfield should be able to carry out his idea, the great governorships of our Empire will soon be considered as belonging by right to the members of the Royal Family. "It would not be difficult to invent arguments tending to show that the Princes of the Blood Royal are eminently fitted to act as the representatives of the Queen in distant lands, and that to open up active careers for the younger sons of the Sovereign is to deliver them from the enforced idleness to which they have been so long consigned. Indeed, if the object of our national policy was to provide a good training school for our Princes, we should obviously do wisely in giving them the opportunity of useful occupation. Fortunately, however, or unfortunately, as we may choose to think, the interests of the nation are deemed of more importance in our institutions than those of the younger members of the Royal Family, and our complaint is that the appointment on which we are commenting has been made not because the Marquis of Lorne was the best Governor for Canada, but because Canada was the best governorship for the Marquis of Lorne."

VACCINATION BILL FOR KURRACHEE.

In yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* a Bill is published to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory. The following is the statement of "objects and reasons" appended to the Bill:—

"The town of Kurrachee has been visited within the last few years with destructive outbreaks of small-pox, resulting in great mortality among the people. Experience has proved that the present system of voluntary vaccination has failed to supply a sufficient and effectual safeguard against the recurrence and spread of this dangerous malady. Instances have also been brought to light showing that the injurious practice of inoculation is to some extent prevalent in the Province of Sind; and that it has been fruitful in introducing and spreading contagion. The existing laws do not provide any adequate means for the prevention and punishment of this highly dangerous practice. It is therefore proposed by the Bill to prohibit, under express penalties, the practice of inoculation, and to make suitable provision for the introduction of a system of compulsory vaccination. A similar Bill for the Town and Island of Bombay was some time ago introduced into the Legislative Council, a representation in favour of such a measure having been previously received from the Bombay Association. The principle of the Bill had also the approval of the leading Native gentlemen in Bombay, and the measure finally passed into law in the beginning of 1877. It has since been found to work efficiously and to the general satisfaction of the public. Compulsory Vaccination has long since been the law in England and in most other European countries, with consequences most beneficial to the human race."

THE Licence tax has caused some little stir in the Doon, and the tehsildar, who has been a little *zubberdust* in his ways, will not meet with much sympathy in a misfortune which has happened to him. He sent a chaprassie to a well, known back there on demand payment of the somewhat important amount at which the said bank was assessed, and on some demur on the part of the manager stated that his instructions were not to leave the bank premises until the amount was paid. The manager to avoid his annoying importunity paid the amount. The chaprassie bolted with the money, and has not yet been found. The tehsildar has been ordered to refund the money.

SOME little while ago, an American paper furnished us with an illustration of the misfortunes that may befal a lady who has only one leg. The curious may now speculate as to what will happen to a couple of ladies who share one pair of legs between them. For in January last, in the parish of S. Benoit, some forty miles north of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, a family of French origin, named Drowin, were blessed with twins, perfect in every respect above the lowest rib, but at that point literally fusing into one; that is to say, the children have but one pair of legs between the two of them: certainly a most inconvenient arrangement for both. The perfect lower body of one child has by nature been most beautifully and neatly joined to the perfect upper bodies of two, and no one has yet been able to account for this peculiar and altogether unexpected state of things. The twins are girls. Far from having the appearance of a monstrosity, they are healthy, well developed, and exceedingly pretty children, and as they lie on the nurse's lapthey are said to look like a couple of sweet babies placed side by side. At birth they weighed 13 pounds and now they weigh 22 pounds. Their individuality is so perfectly distinct, that one sleeps quietly while the other may be fretting, and one is hungry when the other is not. Each controls the leg nearest to it, and medicines administered to the one child appear not to affect the other. The birth was natural, and the mother had been in the enjoyment of her usual good health up to the date of their appearance. The S. Benoit Twins are on view at present at the New York Aquarium, and are pretty sure to attract universal attention if they make a tour on the Continent.

ODIUM THEOLOGICUM AND DINNER PARTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am an infidel. After the many harsh epithets which have been scattered broadcast in your columns at such unfortunates as myself, I feel that it is but fitting that a word should be added to the controversy in our defence. I have not the honour of Mr. Lewis' acquaintance, nor do I think that I have ever heard him preach, but I have no doubt that he is a gentleman conscientiously true to the principles and the beliefs of his religion and his order. But surely, in his last letter to your journal, he has himself pointed out as an argument for a general detestation, non-invitation-to-dinner-parties, or what not of infidels, what is, in fact, the true *raison d'être* of so many members of this much-abused party being found as black sheep amongst the spotless flocks of the Church. I mean the fact, that what are taught to children as universally accepted doctrines and histories, are found by them, when they arrive at years of discretion, to be discarded and disbelieved by thousands. I have not his letter before me at present, so I can only quote from memory, but I believe him to have dwelt on the wickedness and ingratitude of those who, after having been received as members into Christ's Church by baptism, been confirmed in that Church by confirmation, and possibly, or rather probably, having partaken of its sacrament, subsequently elect to disbelieve and reject its doctrines and to abjure its communion. I am one of those who have done this; and I am certain that if Mr. Lewis considers my case a typical one he will make his strictures against us with less acrimony and with more foundation.

I was baptized into the Church of England as an infant, my first lessons in Bible history were imbibed with my pap, until, on going to school, I was thoroughly well up in the accounts of the garden of Eden, the strength and feats of Samson and Daniel and the lions, and fully believed that the truth of the child-like, and therefore child-loved, fables of the Old Testament was unquestioned and unquestionable. Shortly afterwards, after a religious training in which I was crammed with the principles of doctrine until my faith was firmly attached to the Church, on the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, I was considered fit for confirmation. On leaving school I went to the University. There I perceived that by all sensible, or I will say reasoning men, tutors and students, the accounts of the garden of Eden and of the feats of Samson had been relegated to the same region of fable as the labours of Hercules and the Garden of the Hesperides. I found there a party of men, making no converts, yet gaining strength daily, which pursued with philosophical calmness its enquiry into the principles of eternal Truth. To this party I attached myself, at first as an enquirer, and afterwards as an ardent disciple, and learned to look at Christianity through the eyes of Comte, Renan, Mill, Tinsley, Clifford, Darwin, and a host of others. The result is, that I am an infidel, professed, and, I hope, consistent. I can see the elevated characteristics, both moral and philosophical, of Christianity; but I see no daily unequivocal signs that the age is passing beyond its reach. The lower classes may be still within its scope, but its action upon the understandings of highly educated men is already reduced to a minimum.

I have neither space nor inclination to go into an elaborate analysis of my religious beliefs: they are those of theosophism as exemplified in its great men. The light at present is, it is true, dim enough: in the words of the Laureate, many of us who are groping after truth,

"Look up to heaven, and only see the mist."

We attempt to make no converts, but we discuss openly and publicly the various means for arriving at an answer to Pilate's question. I think if Mr. Lewis were to know us intimately he would at least admire the pertinacious search after this answer which distinguishes us. He would find many, I grant, who come weary and disconsolate to from the endeavour to evolve it from wordy disputations, but he would find none whose belief in the Christ of revealed religion could ever return, "They have taken away our Lord, and we know not where they have laid him." I have only tried to show Mr. Lewis that an infidel is not necessarily a man whose society is likely to place the morals of his associates in any danger. We may be mistaken in our views, we may deserve punishment for our disbelief, but at least we are conscientious. I should like to have been able to have engaged in a dispassionate personal argument with Mr. Lewis on these important questions, but I fear it is impossible. Odium theologicum and anti-theologicum run high: unpleasant truths may be told too warmly and too hastily on both sides, and what began in peace may end in enmity. At any rate, I hope Mr. Lewis will acknowledge that an infidel can be a courteous opponent.

With reference to Dr. Partridge's letter, in which the whole party of us is delivered over to the fate of Alexander the coppersmith, I can only dismiss it as being beneath contempt in the matter of argument. It is the fear that my house may be invaded by a body of similar enthusiasts, all dying to convert an unbelieving sinner to their views, that induces me to shroud my identity under the signature

Bombay, Sept. 4. GRADUATE.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave a short space in your paper to reply to Dr. Partridge's letter in your issue of to-day.

I am unable to understand why the Doctor should have introduced into the discussion on "The Rev. A. G. Lewis and his treatment of infidels," the half-boiled, drunken, well-known Bombay loafer." However, since he has chosen to drag him into good company in so unceremonious a fashion, I make bold to tell him am completely at issue with him in his opinion that "the drunken, impudent loafer is ten thousand times less of a sinner than the open rejecter of God, the Bible, and the atonement of Christ, and that if either is to be admitted to my family the loafer ought to have the preference." Is the Doctor's obliquity of vision such that he fails to see the difference between a loafer and an infidel? That the one is an offender alike against decency and morality; an excrescence of the times fit only for the hospital, the jail, or the asylum, and that the other may be gifted with the learning of a Bacon, the gallantry of a Raleigh, and the benevolence of a Howard? And what are the "terrible sins" of an infidel, I should like to know? In infidelity by itself I fail to recognise any particular sin. May it not be a disease, with which training or temperament may have much to do, and which may mark the victim for its own? And is it not unspeakably difficult for men who keep their eyes open and take the trouble to think, to reconcile all they see and, know—war, famine, pestilence, confusion, and death, every creature preying upon another—with theological belief? Well, is it for him who, sadly pondering over these things,—which to the intellect seem all wrong—recognises the master hand that guides the whole. I am aware that the universal panacea for all doubt or unbelief is to tell a man that he ought to have faith; that it is his own fault if he has not, and that an eternal bonfire awaits him if he fail to find it! As well might we ask a man to change his complexion, or blame him for not being taller than his neighbour.

I see no reason to justify a Christian in treating an infidel differently from what he would other men; and I go further and say, that I would rather spend an hour with an intelligent infidel than five minutes with any pious fool. The religion of Christ, as I read it, teaches that charity covereth a multitude of sins, that we should exercise kindness and good-will towards *all* men, and do unto others as we would they should do unto us. But nowhere do I find that the best way "to win an infidel from his infidelity" is to set him adrift and brand him as an outcast.

In conclusion, I would merely remark, that the Doctor's candour, as to what his motive would be in inviting infidels to dine with him, is charming—I fear his guests would need to be loafers into the bargain to accept his hospitality on such terms. And that if I do not sign my letter to you with my own name, it is because that is a matter which only concerns myself, and of which I must therefore be permitted to be the best judge.

Bombay, Sept. 4. P. S. C. G.

CRICKET.

NORTH VS. SOUTH.

THE following are the full scores and bowling analysis made in this Match played at Poona, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant:—

NORTH.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Mr Steele	b Caldecott	16	run up	7
Mr Watts	b Wilkins	7	b Hamilton	6
Mr Carlill	b Wilkins	0	b Hamilton	7
Capt J Pottinger	b Wilkins	0	l b w Caldecott	67
Mr Leach	l b w b Wilkins	7	b Wilkins	12
Mr Lyon	c Hamilton b Caldecott	6	c Hamilton b Caldecott	10
Mr Hancock	b Caldecott	5	b Wilkins	0
Mr Challenor	l b w b Caldecott	3	not out	0
Mr Hogge	not out	5	b Wilkins	17
Mr Holland	absent	...	l b w b Caldecott	50
Mr Tennent	absent	...	run out	3
	Byes	2	Byes	3
			Leg Byes	3
			Wides	10
			No Balls	1
Total		51		195

SOUTH.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Mr Stanley	b Steele	1	b b Leach	0
Mr Hart	l b w b Holland	6	c Holland b Pottinger	22
Mr J Francis	run out	1	run out	6
Mr Wilkins	c Holland b Holland	22	c Leach b Pottinger	41
Capt Caldecott	run out	3	c Leach b Holland	5
Mr Gore	b Steele	0	not out	1
Mr Hamilton	b Steele	4	b Steele	1
Col Fellows	b Steele	1	b Steele	5
Mr Rayner	b Steele	0	b Holland	2
Mr Chichester	c b Steele	3	b Steele	0
Mr Maitland	b Steele	0	b Steele	0
	Byes	14	Byes	5
	Leg Byes	2	Wides	5
	Wides	3	No Balls	9
	No Balls	1		
Total		59		123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTH, 1st Innings.

	overs.	runs.	maidens.	wickets.	wides
Wilkins	16	28	1	4	0
Caldecott	12·1	21	4	4	0
2nd Innings.					
Wilkins	34	74	7	3	0
Chichester	6	21	1	0	2
Caldecott	19·1	33	4	3	1
Hamilton	11	26	2	1	7
Stanley	4	9	0	0	0
Maitland	3	13	0	0	0
Hart	3	4	1	0	0

SOUTH, 1st Innings.

Steele	19·4	17	8	6	0
Challoner	4	7	1	0	2
Holland	12	26	3	2	0
2nd Innings.					
Leach	8	13	1	1	3
Steele	18	27	5	4	1
Challoner	4	8	0	0	3
Holland	12	33	1	1	0
Pottinger	5	12	2	2	1

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the consumption of skin disease and encourage the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should as they can, be removed by these deterrent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent will rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

THE Gymkhana Races this evening were fairly up to the mark, the attendance being much greater than that on any previous evening during this season. Mr. Sturge had some luck with Donald, who was cleverly ridden by Lieutenant Pinkney. Jas again sustained his reputation as a clever and a fast little pony, and the steeplechase for all horses turned out much better in point of sport than was at first anticipated. The Band of Her Majesty's 2-11th played during the evening, and happily there were no "spills" in the steeplechase. The following are the particulars of the races:—

1ST RACE.—A Match. ½ mile.

Mr Sturre's	D-nald	Mr Pinkney ... 1
Captain Street's	Belle of the Fair	Mr Harris ... 2

2ND RACE.—Pony Steeplechase for all. 1 mile.

		st. lbs.		
Dr Finlay's	Jas	11 12	Mr Doyne	1
Mr Fletcher's	Snug	10 9	Mr Dean-Pitt	2
Mr Dawson's	Tommy Dodd	11 1	Mr Pinkney	3

3RD RACE.—Steeplechase for all horses. About one mile.

Capt Stevens'	b w g Gay Lad	Mr Doyne	1
Capt. Gambier's	Kangaroo	Owner	2
Mr Fletcher's	b c b mare Moll Brooke		3

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Bombayites were favoured with a beautiful day for their second day's shooting as regards the light, but the wind was again very unfavourable. It blew strongly nearly all day, and was by no means steady. While the 900 yards competition was being shot off, it seered suddenly round from right to left; and it varied a good deal during the shooting at other distances. Some better scores were made than on the first day, but still the shooting was not good. The matches fired were—

MATCH IV.—Open to all comers.

Entrance Fee—Members and Comers Rs. 4.	Associates Rs. 3; All
Distances	500 and 600 yds.
Rifle	Class II.
Position	Any.
No. of shots	7 each distance.

Snider allowed 5 points.

	500Yards.	600 Yards.	Total	Gross total.
Mr Hall	2 4 5 5 3 5 5—29	4 4 5 0 5 4 3—28	54	
Mr Johnson	2 4 5 5 5 4 4—29	5 3 2 2 5 3—22	51	
Mr Whitehead	3 3 5 5 4 5 5—30	4 0 2 4 4 3—21	51	
Mr Melvin	2 5 5 3 4 5—25	4 4 2 0 2 5—22	50	
Mr Jefferies	2 5 4 4 3 4 2—24	2 3 5 5 3 5 2—25	49	
Mr Freeman	3 2 3 4 5 5 5—27	2 2 3 2 3 4 5—21	48	
Copl Buchanan	2 2 2 2 4 5—19	5 3 2 3 5 4 4—26	45	
Mr Hall	4 4 5 3 5 2 5—28	3 0 0 2 4 4 4—17	45	
Sergt Bayne	0 2 5 2 3 2 5—19	2 2 0 2 3 5 5—19	38	
Mr Nicholson	2 2 2 2 4 2 2—16	5 3 2 2 5 2 0—19	35	
Col Barclay	0 4 2 5 3 3 0—17	2 4 2 2 5 3 0—18	35	
Sergt Boswell	4 3 0 4 4 2 3—20	0 3 2 0 0 0 0— 5	25	

MATCH V.—Open to all comers.

Entrance Fee—Members and Comers Rs. 4.	Associates Rs. 3; All
Distance	900 yards.
Rifle	Any.
No. of Shots	Ten.
Position	Any.

Snider allowed 12 points; Military small bore 5 points.

		Added Points	Total.
Mr Whitehead	5 2 5 3 4 5 0 3 3	5	38
Mr Melvin	0 2 3 0 5 4 2 4 5 3	3	33
Col Barclay	0 3 2 2 3 3 5 3 3 0	2	29
Sergt Boswell	0 2 0 3 3 3 2 2 5 4	5	29
Mr Johnson	5 0 5 0 2 0 4 4 3 5	5	28
Copl Robinson	0 4 0 4 4 0 2 4 5 0	5	26
Sergt Bayne	2 0 3 2 0 2 4 0 4 2	5	24
Mr Hall	0 0 2 0 3 0 3 5 5 5	5	23
Mr Freeman	0 0 0 0 3 3 3 2 2 4	5	21
Corpl Fahey	0 3 5 0 2 0 retired	5	15
Mr Jefferies	0 0 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 0	5	12

MATCH VI.—Open to all comers.

Entrance Fee—Members and Comers Rs. 4.	Associates Rs. 3; All
Distance	600 yards.
No. of Shots	Seven.
Rifle	Class II.
Position	Any.

Snider allowed 3 points.

		Total.
Col Barclay	3 5 5 2 4 3 —	27
Mr Whitehead	0 5 3 4 4 3 2 —	21
Mr Jefferies	5 2 2 5 4 0 2 —	20
Mr Freeman	3 0 2 3 5 2 4 —	18
Mr Melvin	0 2 2 5 2 3 2 —	16
Mr Hall	2 2 5 0 2 3 2 —	16
Sergt Bayne	0 2 0 3 2 5 3 —	14
Lieut Price	0 2 4 0 0 3 0 —	9
Mr Johnson	0 0 0 0 3 2 0 —	5

MATCH VII.—Open to all comers.

Entrance Fee—Members and Comers Rs. 6.	Associates Rs. 3; All
Distance	700 yards.
No. of Shots	Ten.
Position	Any.
Rifle	Any.

Snider allowed 7 points; Military small bore 3 points.

		Total.
Mr Melvin	3 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 4 —	37
Sergt Bayne	2 5 5 5 3 3 3 4 3 4 —	37
Mr Nicholson	3 4 5 5 4 4 2 2 3 5 —	37
Mr Johnson	2 5 3 3 4 4 2 2 5 5 —	35
Mr Jefferies	3 2 2 3 5 5 3 5 5 4 —	34
Col Barclay	3 0 3 3 4 5 3 3 5 5 —	34
Mr Hall	4 5 3 0 5 3 3 3 0 5 —	33
Corpl Clarke	3 4 4 0 4 0 5 2 4 4 —	31
Mr Whitehead	3 5 0 3 3 2 4 3 5 4 —	30
Mr Freeman	3 3 4 1 0 5 4 2 2 3 —	29
Sergt Boswell	3 3 3 5 2 2 2 4 2 3 —	29

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

THE shooting for the matches in connection with the Western India Rifle Association commenced here this morning, and from all that I have heard, the gathering at the butts has this year surpassed all preceding meetings. The programme for to-day contained three events—"The Association Stakes," the "Governor's Prize," and the "Members' Match." The shooting was carried on at two ranges, and the competitors were divided into two squads, Kennedy and Scott acting as scorers, sergeants of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's. The weather in the early part of the morning was pleasant enough, but a little after ten, the heat became very great. The following are the several scores made in the three competitions:—

THE ASSOCIATION STAKES.

Open to all Comers.

Distance	500 yards.
Rifles	Class II.
No. of Shots	Seven.
Position	Any.
Entrance Fee	Rs. 3.

Prizes.—First Rs. 60; second Rs. 40; third Rs. 30; fourth Rs. 20; fifth Rs. 10.

Snider allowed 2 points.

Colonel Laughton	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—30	Swinburn Turner.	
Mr. D. Puddumjee	5 2 5 5 5 5—30	Metford Farquharson.	
Mr. J. C. Gordon	5 5 2 4 5 4 5—30	Martini-Henry.	
Serjeant Harrison	3 3 4 5 5 5 3—28	do.	
Major Waring	5 5 2 3 3 4 5—27	Swinburn Turner.	
Mr. Murray	5 0 2 5 5 3 2—25	Martini-Henry.	
Mr. Brebner	3 4 4 3 5 5—25	do.	
Mr. Davidson	1 3 5 3 5 4 4—25	do.	
Mr. Macdonald	3 5 5 2 4 0 4—23	do.	
Lieut. Adam Smith	2 3 4 5 3 2 2—21	do.	
Mr. Byrne	3 3 5 0 2 4 2—21	do.	
Mr. Watkins	2 4 0 4 3 5 0—19	do.	
Color Serjt Tait	2 3 2 4 2 4 1—19	do.	
Captain Tyndall	3 1 3 2 2 4 5—19	Swinburn Turner.	
Mr. Peaker	2 4 4 2 2 2 1—18	Martini-Henry.	
Mr. Keatinge	4 2 3 2 0 2 3—16	do.	
Private Turner	2 2 4 2 2 4 0—16	do.	
Mr. J. Turner	0 2 4 3 0 3 2—15	do.	
Serjeant Lowings	4 0 2 5 3 R R—14	do.	

THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Rupees 100, presented by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I.

Open to all Comers.

Distance	800 yards.
No. of Shots	Ten.
Position	Any.
Rifle	Class I.

Entrance Fee.—Rs. 4 for all comers: Rs. 3 Members, and Rs. 2 Associates.

Prizes.—First Rs. 40; second Rs. 20; third Rs. 15; fourth Rs. 15; fifth Rs. 10.

Snider allowed 9 points; Military small bore 3 points.

		Points added.	
Col. Laughton	0 5 5 5 2 5 4 5 5 4	4	H. Match small bore.
Mr. Brebner	5 5 3 3 4 5 0 5 5 4	3—40	Martini-Henry.
Sejt. Harrison	4 3 3 2 5 4 5 3 3 4	3 39	do.
Lt. A. Adam Smith	2 4 4 5 3 2 4 4 5 4	0—39	M-ford Match.
Major Waring	4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3	3—37	Swinburn Turner.
Mr. D. Puddumjee	3 3 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 0	0—36	Metford Match.
Mr. Watkins	0 2 3 5 5 3 3 2 2 4	3—32	Martini-Henry.
Mr. Murray	5 3 4 3 0 4 3 3 0 3	3—32	do.
Mr. Keatinge	4 3 4 0 2 0 0 5

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by he English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Queen's University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington.
8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts), I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, (i. e.) covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead Paint. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperatures, I mean those FAR ABOVE anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than the White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool,
26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a large artificial development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,
LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with WHITE LEAD, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has some of this decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY SEWER GASES as WHITE LEAD is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER WARMTH, which WHITE LEAD does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by combinations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL N T ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results, I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensing on,
July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. With my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well: in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is nothing in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, I found half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with TWO OUNCES of Linseed Oil and ONE OUNCE of Turpentine over an acre of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Lead, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air; 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painters.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,
Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, S. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,
G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.
Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th cember, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind I have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceede it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

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RHENISH "	18 0	10 0
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DEIDESHEIM, No. 1 "	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER "	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN "	28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER "	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER "	38 0	20 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2 "	18 0	10 0
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STEINWEIN "	23 0	..

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HOCHHEIMER owo	28 8	16 12
RUDESHEIMER "	33 8	18 12
RAUENTHALER "	36 8	20 12
JOHANNISBERGER "	39 8	21 12

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Do. three Stars, in great demand	28 0	..
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MARTELL'S one Star	28 0	..
Do. three Stars	32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S one Star	24 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	..
Do. three Stars	28 0	..
Do. V. O. S. recommended	35 0	..
ROUYER, GUILLET'S *	26 0	..
Do. Flasks	16 8	..
Do. half Flasks	9 0	..
Do. ††	29 0	..
Do. †††	32 0	..
TRICOCHE & Co.'s One Star	24 0	..
Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	..
Do. half Barrels	16 0	..
Do. two Stars	26 0	..
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Do. Flasks	14 0	..
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	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern. Rs.	As.	The Queen's Pattern. Rs.	As.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern. Rs.	As.
Table Forks per doz.	36	0	40	0	32	0
Dessert Forks "	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons "	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons "	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons "	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls "	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls "	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls "	14	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets "	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons "	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles "	7	0	12	0	9	0
Fauce or Milk Ladles "	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives "	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks "	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

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The SPOONS and FORKS *may be had in* FULL *Sets, and* HALF *Sets, according to the following Table.*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	As.	Queen's Pattern Rs.	As.	Lily Pattern Rs.	As.
A FULL SET, comprising:—						
1 dozen Table Spoons ..						
1 " Table Forks ..						
1 " Dessert Spoons ..						
1 " Dessert Forks ..						
1 " Tea Spoons ..	135	0	200	0	185	0
6 Salt Spoons ..						
6 Egg Spoons ..						
2 Mustard Spoons ..						
1 Soup Ladle ..						
2 Sauce Ladles ..						
2 Gravy Spoons ..						
1 Butter Knife ..						

A HALF SET, comprising:—	Plain or Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	As.	Queen's Pattern. Rs.	As.	Lily Pattern. Rs.	As.
6 Table Spoons ..						
6 Table Forks ..						
6 Dessert Spoons ..						
6 Dessert Forks ..						
6 Tea Spoons ..	75	0	115	0	100	0
2 Salt Spoons ..						
3 Egg Spoons ..						
1 Mustard Spoon ..						
1 Soup Ladle ..						
1 Sauce Ladle ..						
1 Gravy Spoon ..						
1 Butter Knife ..						

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